

# THE WHIG STANDARD.



FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 23, 1843.

## TOO BAD.

The sun went to bed on Thursday night, and got up again yesterday morning, and no more stopped on account of Mr. Wise's declaring that he should leave the South in the hands of Providence, than if he had made no such astounding declaration. We ourselves saw a few stars peep out through the clouds on the same evening, and they twinkled their bright little eyes as cunningly as any little roguish lassie, who has found out a secret, and wishes to let you know it. We thought they were laughing in their sleeves at the mock heroic scene, and at the idea that old sol. should not even have stopped to say, "what's the matter there?" as he went along by the Capitol.

## MORE FETTERS LOOSENING.

We extract the following from the *Jefferson Inquirer*, the especial organ of Locofocoism in Missouri, in order to show our friends what effect Whig organization has upon the sensitive nerves of our opponents:

"Our old adversaries, the *Clay Whigs*, are in full motion. They are holding their conventions in every district, and appointing Delegates to their Baltimore Convention, and instructing them to vote for *Henry Clay*! They are forming their *CLAY CLUBS*—their central committees, and their committees of vigilance, and their electors, charged with the duty of canvassing every county, are rallying their *clans* to the battle field; and shall we remain idle? Shall the Democracy flag in well-doing? Shall Missouri, who has ever remained firm amid all the changes and mutations of parties elsewhere, now surrender to Whig discipline? If we would not, let us put on 'the whole armor of faith,' and march boldly to the work."

Yes, Mr. Inquirer, you will "have to put on your whole armor of faith, and march boldly to the work," to enable you to stand up under the assaults of the friends of good government; and, perhaps, even in heretofore benighted Missouri, that panoply may not avail you; the sharp, active fire of the Whig "clans" may pierce it, as we trust it will, at every pore, and leave the Inquirer's "Democracy" "trailing in the dust." "Up Whigs, and at them!" Courage, Whigs of Missouri, courage! Leave nothing undone which may be honorably executed, and when the day of battle shall arrive, although victory may not crown your efforts, you will have the proud consciousness of having nobly performed your duty.

## REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

As there appears to be a deep and general interest in favor of reducing postage, it may be well to hear what Mr. Kendall said upon that subject in his report to the President under date of December 5, 1836, and we will let him tell his own story. He says: "It is expected that the Department will have a surplus of cash in bank before the 1st of August next exceeding \$700,000."

"In view of these facts and estimates, the undersigned does not hesitate to recommend a revision of the present rates of postage, to take effect on the 1st of July next, with a view to the reduction of about twenty per cent. To this end, he suggests the following scale of letter postage in lieu of the present, viz:

|                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| 75 miles and under | 5 cents. |
| 150 " over 75      | 10 "     |
| 300 " " 150        | 15 "     |
| 600 " " 300        | 20 "     |
| Over 600 miles     | 25 "     |

"No better plan than the present suggests itself in relation to charges of double, triple, and quadruple postage, and postage by weight."

"From its simplicity, this scale will be easily remembered. It proposes to introduce the federal currency, renders copper coins unnecessary in making change, and saves the loss to the people arising from fractions. It will reduce the labor now required in making up and examining postmasters' accounts about one-fourth."

The plan suggested by Mr. Kendall would doubtless have been highly beneficial to the public generally, and, in all probability, would have enhanced the post office revenue; it most certainly would not have diminished it. We believe that we can hereafter demonstrate to every impartial reader that its adoption would have been eminently useful in a fiscal point of view, and prevent the bankruptcy of the Department which soon followed, and which we will endeavor to do when more at leisure.

The Lexington (Ky.) Reporter of the 18th instant says—

Mr. Clay left here on Thursday last for New Orleans, where he expects to be detained some time on business. Thence he will proceed to Washington, via Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. He is in fine health and spirits.

## PUNCHISMS.

DEBATES OF THE LOGICAL ABSTRACTION SOCIETY AT METAPHYSICAL HALL—CONTINUED.

Question—"How can the Constitution be amended?"

Mr. Frenchman contended that it could not be amended at all, because the members of Congress and of the several State Legislatures, the only bodies which can propose amendments or adopt them, having taken an oath to support the Constitution, it was evident they could not, without forswearing themselves, vote to amend it. "Congress is a unit," and therefore she must act as a unit. "The Constitution is a unit, too; there is but one Constitution and one [a female] Congress." Ergo, the Constitution cannot be amended.

Mr. Wiseman expressed himself under great obligations to the gentleman who had just taken his seat, for the very lucid, profound, and comprehensive argument he had favored them with. He had announced that he had "a new idea," which he wished the world to understand, and he must do "his friend" the justice to say, his idea was new, and to him, a professed abstractionist, a very interesting and important one. The gentleman had, to common minds, shut the door to all amendments of the Constitution, and yet, he thought amendments might be arrived at. There was a time when the House of Representatives was a House, and yet the members were not sworn. This was after having elected a Speaker, and before they were sworn; now at this precise moment they might propose or concur in an amendment without being forewarned; because, not being yet sworn, they could not be forewarned.

Mr. Frenchman, and other members of the society, expressed the high gratification they felt at hearing the forcible and ingenious argument of Mr. Wiseman, and their entire conviction that it was the way, and the only way, amendments to the Constitution could be proposed or concurred in. And thereupon the Society adjourned.

MEXICO.—The barque Ann Louisa arrived at New York on Tuesday from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 30th ult.

Santa Ana was at Vera Cruz when the Ann Louisa left, preparing the forts and getting in readiness for the arrival of the British fleet, which was expected every day from Havana.

Francisco Mendez, a passenger in the Ann Louisa, is the bearer of despatches from our Minister at Mexico, Gen. Waddy Thompson.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce states that some remarkable ruins have recently been discovered in the department of Oaxaca.

In reconnoitering the district of Teotitlan, in order to ascertain the best route for a road, the surveyor, Rafael Villa Gomez, came upon "the ruins of a great town" (poblacion). It had been only partially explored at the date of our advices, but the ruins of more than one hundred houses had already been observed, and the guide said the principal edifices were still beyond.

These ruins are called "The Palaces of Midra." They exhibit a style of architecture altogether unlike the styles known in art, either ancient or modern; yet they are not wanting in just proportion, symmetry, and beauty, which give splendor and grace to the whole, as well as the parts. This ruined town must have been built by a race which preceded the Mexicans, but whether by the Indians or a people still more remote, is a question which belongs to the antiquarians, and we are not disposed to go into it here.

From the Sandwich Islands.—Letters from an officer of the U. S. ship Constellation, dated Oahu, 8th August, state that the ship would sail for California on the 10th August, leaving Valparaiso about 1st December, for the United States. The Constellation has been on the China station, but comes home "round the world," and was so far on her way on the 8th August. Speaking of the case of the Ariel, a schooner sailing under American colors, and engaged in the opium smuggling trade, the writer says, that it is the practice of some Americans to send out clippers to China, turning them to some renegade American, and turning the regular crew on shore, sail them under our flag for the English.—*Phi. Chron.*

SIERRA LEONE.—By the schooner Ida, Howard, 59 days from Sierra Leone, we learn, says the New York Tribune, that the British brig of war Spy had captured three Brazilian slaves. One had 553 slaves on board. The vessels were condemned and sold, the slaves liberated, and the crews allowed to go where they wished.

Temperance in Germany.—Several of the German princes are imitating Father Mathew, in propagating temperance societies. The King of Bavaria has published his decree, by which all the municipal magistrates are obliged to become members and heads of new temperance societies.

Taxes in Dublin.—In Dublin, to be a municipal elector, a man must pay about a dozen local taxes within a specified time. The result is, that of about 22,000 householders, the new Rurghers list contains only about 3,000 names.

The French mint has struck a very fine medal, in commemoration of the visit of Queen Victoria, to the Chateau d'Eu. On the obverse is the profile of the young Sovereign of Great Britain, and on the reverse the following legend: "S. M. Victoria, Reine d'Angleterre, visite S. M. Louis Philippe, Roi des Français, au Chateau d'Eu, en Septembre, 1843." The die was cut by M. Borel.

There are said to be 293 lodges of Freemasons in the kingdom of France.

There is a good deal of saucy wit in Lord Byron's anecdote of the fair astronomer: He says, some literary ladies being asked how they could be sufficiently interested in astronomy to spend so much time in watching the heavens, replied, that they had a great curiosity to see whether there was really a MAN in the moon.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Sun Extra.



## ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!!!

The Steamship Hibernia, Captain Jenkins, arrived at her wharf, at Boston, Wednesday morning at 7 1/2 o'clock, bringing sixteen days later intelligence from Europe. She experienced very rough weather, and storms off the coast. She made her passage, however, nobly in sixteen days.

It will be seen that General Duff Green arrived in the Hibernia.

Queen's visit to Sir Robert Peel.—The Queen left Windsor on Tuesday morning, reached the Watford station of the London and Birmingham railway before eleven, where she was received by the directors. The line of road was lined with people, anxious to get a glimpse of the royal party; guns were fired, flags waved, and cheers rent the air. Sir Robert Peel received his illustrious visitors at the Tamworth station, and, on horseback, accompanied the travelling carriages belonging to the royal party, to his residence at Market Drayton, about three miles from Tamworth.

The Paris papers of Monday mention the arrival of Lord Brougham at the Chateau of Tholonet, on a visit to the Marquis of Gallifet. He was to proceed to his own seat of Cannes, there to remain two months.

It was currently reported in London, on Thursday, that the difference between Great Britain and Mexico, arising out of the alleged insult to the English flag by Santa Anna, had been satisfactorily arranged between Lord Aberdeen and the representative of Mexico at the Court of St. James.

Foremost among the topics of domestic interest, is the visit which the young and buoyant Queen of England has been paying to her Prime Minister, whose hospitable mansion she left on Friday, on a round of elegant festivities to the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland.

## IRELAND.

The state trials have been adjourned until the 15th of January, and O'Connell has retired for a while to his mountain home, at Derrynane.

Reports are in circulation that the trials will be abandoned; and among the parties who have hazarded that opinion, not once, but frequently, is Shiel—no bad authority, as far as opinion goes on the subject.

It is clear, too, from the feelers which have been put out, that if the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland had felt disposed to put their hands into the public purse, the government would not have grudged them stipends. But they have refused, and great glory is due to them and O'Connell therefor. Everything shows that Repeal has taken a strong hold of the nation's feelings, and however the prosecutions, if continued, may terminate, whether in a conviction or an acquittal, the Minister must satisfy the people of Ireland.

The O'Connell "rent" was collected in the churches and chapels on Sunday, the 19th ult. The produce, as far as known, is immense; in the Dublin district it amounted to more than £4,000.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on the 20th, Mr. O'Connell began the proceedings by saying, that not a moment should be lost before they expressed their veneration for the Right Reverend Catholic Prelates of Ireland. He read the resolutions recently passed by the archbishops and bishops repudiating a state provision, and proceeded to eulogize the hierarchy.

He moved resolutions, which were carried unanimously, expressive of the veneration and gratitude of the Catholic laity of Ireland to the hierarchy for their refusal of the "filthy mammon of this world."

Several receipts were handed in from the United States. O'Connell still continued to cheer on the Repealers at the meetings of the Association, and to urge forbearance.

A seizure of fire arms has been made in Dublin, which has caused some stir. They were sent from Liverpool to be forwarded by a vessel to the coast of Africa.

It was believed they had been sent for an illegal purpose, until an explanation took place, when the party who was taken in custody on the charge, was dismissed. This shows how sensitive the government is about the veriest trifles in Ireland at the present moment.

O'Connell made an address to the people of Ireland on the 24th ult.:

## TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Fellow Countrymen: Attend to me—attend to me earnestly, and with that perfect reliance on my advice, which you have so often exhibited. You have never had occasion to regret taking my advice. Before I proceed on the present occasion, I feel it my duty—a most pleasing duty—to return you thanks for the tranquillity that prevails. It delights me, and it delights all your friends, to see the perfect tranquillity and submission to the law that pervades the country. Your enemies are anxious that you should disturb the peace; that you should be guilty of outrage, and violence, and crime.

Thank Heaven! you have disappointed them. Thank Heaven! you are determined that nothing shall provoke you to any species of riot, or tumult, or violence. How I thank you from the bottom of my heart for that determination! There are, however, two topics on which I feel it my duty to address you, and to which I anxiously entreat your earnest attention. The first of these relates to Ribandism. I tell you emphatically, that Ribandism is the most foolish, as well as the most vicious, combination that ever was formed. There is nothing so hateful and detestable in Ireland as Ribandism.

It is as silly as it is wicked. It tends to encourage drinking in low and unlicensed public houses; and, in fact, it is set on foot, and kept up, principally for the benefit of persons who do not deserve to be publicans, who, in general, do actually sell liquor without license.

I am sure that the respectable publicans (all with me) discourage it. I know they do in Dublin, and in many other places; and I believe in all. No matter whether it be connected with liquor or not, it is a vicious, a cruel, a foolish, a driftless, and absurd confederacy. It never did any good, and it never can do any good.

It causes assaults, and riots, and ruffianly bea-

ings, without being productive of any one advantage. I hate it from my inmost soul. No man who is known to be a Ribandman shall ever be admitted to be a Repealer! If the Repeal Wardens do not suppress Ribandism in their neighborhoods, their names shall be struck out of the Repeal Association altogether! I hear with the deepest regret, that in the county of Cavan, another set of Ribandmen, calling themselves "Billy Smiths," or some such foolish name, have lately made their appearance. They are worse, if possible, than the former Ribandmen. No man that is known to have anything to do with the "Billy Smiths" shall ever be admitted as a Repealer.

I conjure—I entreat—and I wish I could command every honest man who knows of the existence of "Billy Smiths" and Ribandmen, to denounce them at once to the magistrates. At all events, they will soon be betrayed by their own companions and instigators; and when they come to be imprisoned and fined, or transported, they will then bitterly regret not having taken my affectionate and anxious advice. I most respectfully solicit the Catholic clergy to announce these may possibly exist Ribandmen or "Billy Smiths." I, in like manner, solicit them to add to my advice the weight of their venerated counsel and authority. There is another topic upon which I wish to address the people, and to offer to them my earnest advice.

It relates to a practice now beginning to grow up, of lighting bonfires on one frivolous pretence or another. It is a foolish and dangerous custom—it can do no good, and may do a great deal of harm, even accidentally. Let there not be any repetition of that most absurd and senseless practice. This is my advice—will you let me say it is my command? In Ulster, particularly, it ought to be avoided. I am told that some of the Orangemen there consider it as an insult—that is a decisive reason why it should never be repeated. No honest Repealer would insult any man! Every honest Repealer would conciliate all men of all parties. Let there be nothing more heard of these bonfires in Ulster, or in any part of Ireland.

I cannot conclude without again offering to you my most cordial thanks for the universal peace and quiet that prevails. Let every man in every part of Ireland be tranquil and quiet, and conduct himself peaceably and loyally. Let him totally avoid any riot, tumult, or violence. Whatever may be the event of the pending trials, let every man stay at home in quiet, and be not tempted by any body to any species of breach of the peace. Every man who is guilty of the slightest breach of the peace, is an enemy of mine and of Ireland. This is my advice. No Ribandism! No "Billy Smiths!" No bonfires! Peace, quiet, tranquillity, and within twelve months, the Repeal of the Union will be at hand.

I am, your ever faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Dublin, Nov. 23.

## WALES.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of South Wales sit with closed doors, and the reporter for The Times states that they are not like to arrive at the true cause of the discontent among the people, as they move from place to place, without giving sufficient notice to those really aggrieved of their intentions. The same writer says, "The country, I am told, is still in a very unsatisfactory state, and the people are only kept quiet by the presence of the military. Their secret meetings are now prevented, so that they cannot arrange to commit outrages."

## SCOTLAND.

We understand that the Senate of King's College and University, Aberdeen, on Saturday last, by the casting vote of Principal Jack, approved generally of the resolutions of the Senate of the University of Glasgow relative to the abrogation of religious tests in the Scottish Universities.

## FRANCE.

It is said that the Government are uneasy at the Duke of Bordeaux's visit to England; and some color is given to the report by a statement which appeared in the Times, that Prince Polignac, who had come with four children to spend the winter in Paris, had been ordered by the police on Monday, to quit it in forty-eight hours.

The Moniteur publishes the official royal ordinance convoking the Chambers on the 27th of December.

The papers are engaged in discussing the official returns relative to the commerce of France.

## SPAIN.

There has been a "Ministerial crisis," in Spain. After the ceremony which gave a Parliamentary coronation to the Queen's majority, S. Lopez and his cabinet somewhat ostentatiously tendered their resignation, on the ground that their appointment had hitherto been only provisional. They were requested by the Queen to retain their places; but it was understood that S. Lopez would ultimately retire.

The resignation, probably, was the finishing stroke to the fate of the Lopez Ministry, already dismayed at the difficulties which it would have to encounter in the Cortes; and, on the evening of the 15th, the Queen commissioned S. Olazogo to form a cabinet. It was supposed that General Serrano would continue in office.

## INDIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.—Express from Paris, Dec. 3.—The revolution in the Punjab has been the principal topic of interest during the month. The report of the murder of Dhyen Singh has been confirmed—he fell by the hand of the regicide Ajeet, who, however, shortly after met his death by being in turn slain. Heera Singh, the son of Dhyen Singh, has placed a supposititious son of Runjeet Singh, a boy of six or seven years of age, upon the throne, and himself occupies the post of Prime Minister. It is not known whether Lord Ellenborough will interfere, though reports of the immediate assemblage, on the Sikh frontier, of an army consisting of from 30,000 to 36,000 men, tend to induce a pretty general belief that he will eventually, if not at once, do so.

News from Afghanistan has been received, which lead us to believe that Dost Mahomed is not destined to retain very long the reins of authority at Caubul. He has become exceedingly unpopular—many of his subjects are in open rebellion.

Intelligence has been received from Macao (China) to the 25th of August, but it is of no importance in a political point of view.

## PORTUGAL.

The Montrose steamer brings advices from Lisbon to the 15th instant, and from Cadiz to the 18th instant. The suppression of the insurrection in Galicia had been complete, and neither at

Vigo nor elsewhere were there witnessed any fresh symptoms of outbreak. General Iriarte had presented himself on the 6th at Melgaco, in the Portuguese province of Miho, a little inside the river, which is the boundary between the two countries.

Order was established throughout Galicia; the good offices of the British Consul were very successful in preventing excesses and persecution. At Lisbon all was quiet, and the Cortes were opened as the packet left.

## ITALY.

Letters from Leghorn, of the 11th inst., say that the people of Naples were in a state of great excitement, expecting some sudden movement; and that the insurgents in the Papal states were not entirely dispersed.

## TURKEY.

The advices from Constantinople to the beginning of November, state that the Porte begins to entertain serious apprehensions as to the result of the late movements in Greece. Turkey has more to fear from a state of anarchy in that kingdom, than from any organized system of intrigue carried on by a despotic government. Should the authority of the king and his ministers be no longer sufficient to control the predatory inclinations of the Palicari and their chiefs, the southern provinces of Turkey in Europe will be the first scene of their depredations.

## BELGIUM.

From this state there is no news of importance.

## LOCAL NEWS.

The Opera.—Donizetti's excellent opera of *Belisario* was produced at the National Theatre on Thursday night, to a tolerable audience, the weather being very inclement. The listeners, however, were attentive, and many scenes elicited well merited applause. We cannot say which of the great composers, Bellini or Donizetti, we are bound to worship first. Their styles are alike, and their conceptions seem to be cast in the same mould, though the efforts of the latter are evidently bent on superior orchestral effect, thereby making the vocal department subordinate to the instrumental. Many rich gems of melody ever and anon sprang up from the chaos of sounds that filled the air, and softly wooed the ear to a calm pleasure scarcely anticipated.

Corsini improves on acquaintance—her Antonioni was an exquisite performance—the polacca was beautifully sung. It is a pity her countenance, which is rather pretty, bears so monotonous an expression. Majocchi was animated, and threw much fire into her part, with the exception of an occasional break on the upper notes. Her scenes were admirably executed. Calvet sustained the difficult character of *Belisario* with fine effect; he rather over acted. Perozzi, as usual, was perfectly easy and graceful; he made as much of *Alamiro* as the composer contemplated. The chorus was good, and so was the orchestra. We cannot let this opportunity pass of paying a compliment to the principal clarinet, and Mr. Volland, the fine horn player. Both gentlemen have won much credit for their admirable performances.

*Norma* will be repeated to-night.

Circuit Court.—This court has been engaged for the last two days in the hearing of arguments for an arrest of judgment in the case of the United States vs. Elizabeth Hall and Emma Reed, found guilty in the Criminal Court of an assault with intent to kill. The court was addressed yesterday by the District Attorney for the United States, and Mr. W. L. Brent for the defence. Upon the close of the argument, without deciding upon the motion, the court adjourned.

Magazines.—We have received from Gideon Brooke, periodical agent, the following magazines:

*Miss Leslie's Magazine* for December—a good number—with a beautiful engraving, "The Village Beauty," a new style of fashion plates, &c.

*The Lady's National Magazine* for January, 1844, embellished with a splendid mezzotint engraving, "The Veteran," by Sartain; a line engraving, the "Crow-nest from Bull Hill," on the Hudson, by Dick; and an embossed "Stag," plate of fashions, &c.

*Columbian Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1844. This is a new competitor in the race of magazines for popular favor; and, judging from the number before us, it bids fair to keep pace with its powerful rivals—*Graham* and *Godey*. It is published by Israel Post, New York, and edited by John Inman. Among its contributors we notice the names of Tuckerman, Bryant, Seba Smith, Gould, Weld, Mrs. Osgood, Elizabeth Oakes Smith, Emma C. Embury, &c. The embellishments are of a varied and beautiful character—the "Triumph of Christianity," engraved by Sadd, from a painting by Sir J. Reynolds, being alone worth the price of subscription.

The Fair.—The Fair at Carusi's Saloon offers great attractions to our citizens and to strangers now among us, combining, as it does, the *utile dulce*—the ornamental and useful—tended by most lovely and smiling faces—prompted by the most noble virtue, CHARITY. Let us cheer them by our presence in their praiseworthy undertaking.

Concert of Sacred Music.—The religious portion of our community, and all others who love the "concord of sweet sounds," are informed that the choir attached to the Wesley Chapel will give a *gratuitous* concert of sacred music on Christmas night, commencing at 7 o'clock. The concert will be under the direction of Mr. J. H. Daniel, the leader of that excellent choir.